Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1808. [No. 2337.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation the prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at
ROBERT GRAY's BOOK-STORE,
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
The Revised Code, Volume II.
Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.
Price, neatly bound and lettered, $6.
ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs OPIE—*Price* $1 75, *in boards.*
THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards, 50 cents.*
October 11

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism,
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE.
On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler, from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf—
A quantity of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider, Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—Apply on board, or to
John G. Ladd.
November 2.

FOR SALE,
40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*
R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*
October 4. eotf

PUBLIC SALE.
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
Will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Flannels, Blankets, Stockings, Velvets, Corduroys, Fancy Cords, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.
P. G. Marsteller.
November 14.

VESSELS WANTED.
WANTED a vessel of one thousand barrels, to take freight to Salem; and one of seven hundred barrels for Boston.
Lawrason & Fowle.
November 7.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very large
Womens and Misses Morocco and Leather do.
Boys coarse and fine do.
Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all sizes.
A quantity of CHEESE that he can recommend.
Table FISH.
New England CIDER in barrels.
2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.
CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTATOES in bls
And other articles as usual.
Thomas Patton.
November 15 7t

The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.
4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. &
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS
ALSO, ON HAND,
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.
James Patton.
October 19. d

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.
THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."
By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
November 14.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, & Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

TO RENT,
A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay
ALSO,
THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied Mrs. WILSON
Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.
"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this as it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

NOTICE.
The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*
George M'Munn.
October 18,

William Harper, jun.
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,
Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store lately kept by Dr. *Peter Wise*, jun. nearly opposite to Mr Bryan Hampson's and next door to Mr. John Lloyd's, Fairfax-street, where he intends constantly to keep a large and extensive assortment of all such articles as are in his line, wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credit.—Great allowance to those that purchase by quantities.
P. S. I wish to rent the upper part of the house I now occupy, at a reduced price.
November 21. 4t

FRESH BEER.
Deale's excellent Frederick-Town (Maryland BEER, for sale, by the barrel, at the *Old Bank* opposite the market.
ALSO,
Bottled Cider, Patent Cider-Royal, Cherry-Bounce, Rice, Fish, &c.
LIKEWISE
or cash. A great bargain will be given.
Enquire as above.
November 25. 2t

REMOVAL.
Joseph H. Mandeville,
Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner King and Union-streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale——
1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Green COFFEE in bags and bls.
TEAS *In Boxes & qr. chests*
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin,
WINES *to order for immediate use.*
Madeira, Lisbon, Tenerriffe and Claret
RUM *In Hogsheads.*
Jamaica, WindwardIsland & N. England
Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks
Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, in kegs
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt.
COTTON, in bales
PLAISTER of PARIS.
Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading-lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat Flour, for family use,
November 4. d

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.
Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.
Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.
☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.
*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.
November 15. d1f

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

From Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE EMBARGO.

When the Embargo was adopted by Congress, many of the members of the minority expressed their suspicions that the measure was dictated by the emperor of France. Generally speaking, they expressed no more than suspicions; they did not pretend that there was any positive proof of the fact.—The grounds upon which their suspicions were formed, have never been distinctly understood by the public. For entertaining and expressing them, they have been denounced as slanderers and libellers of a virtuous and pure executive; popular vengeance has been invoked upon them; and, in one instance, the "*the argumentum plumbeum*" has been used with a degree of effect, which, although not fatal, will probably much diminish the weight of the services of one of the most eloquent members of the house. It is known to all, that it has long been Bonaparte's favorite object to exclude British commerce from the ports of those countries whose governments he could [illegible] to influence our government, although it is denied that he has succeeded in the attempt; and it is certainly true, as asserted by Mr. Canning, that "By some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, the American embargo did come in aid of the blockade of the European continent, precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade had succeeded at all, this interposition of the American government would most effectually have contributed to its success." By the decided recommendation of the embargo, the house was taken by surprise; it was contrary to the usual course of the executive. It had been customary to look to the motions and language of certain gentlemen in the house, who possessed a happy faculty of harmonizing in sentiment with the executive, for the only clear indications of the policy of that department.—That the executive should all at once take upon itself the responsibility of recommending a measure of such magnitude, was considered as very extraordinary. Every effort was made to prevent discussion; no arguments were offered in favor of the measure; and, for the first time, the majority refused *even to consider* motions calling for information. Not a hint was given that the executive had received any information which led it to suppose that Great-Britain was about to adopt those retaliatory measures against France, which have since become so famous under the name of the "Orders in Council;" no document respecting British affairs was communicated, except the king's proclamation issued in consequence of the attack upon the Chesapeake, renouncing the right to search national ships, and enforcing the right to search merchantmen, of course advancing no new pretensions; this the members had already seen in the newspapers, and the copy communicated, the president had himself cut out of a London paper, and sent it in that form to the house. The official determination of the French government to enfore the decree of Berlin against us, was the only ostensible reason for the measure, and yet, strange to tell! when two gentlemen of the majority deigned to say a very few words upon the subject, by way of explanation rather than of argument, one of them *explained* (it would be preposterous to say *argued*) in favor of the measure, against whom this very measure was pretended to be pointed, was contending for the same great object with ourselves, the Freedom of the Seas! And the other talked only of the vast effect it would have upon Great Britain by starving her West-India islands, altho' in an after-explanation of this explanation, he said that he meant to be understood, that he thought it would do some injury to France and have some effect upon her also. Whether all these circumstances justified a portion of the minority in indulging the suspicions which have been mentioned, is left for a candid public to decide, now that it is put in possession of "a view of the whole ground." Those suspicions might have been ill-founded, the minority have always hoped that they were so, but they were honest in indulging them. They did not believe that the administration had sold itself or the country to France, but they were apprehensive that it stood in too much awe of her power, to act with perfect independence on the occasion.

It will now be proper to enquire in what manner the information of the adoption of this measure was received by the French government. The first official information we had upon the subject was derived from a proclamation of the governor of Guadaloupe, who told his subjects unhesitatingly, that although they must undergo many privations in consequence of the American embargo, they ought cheerfully to submit to its operation, because it was a measure adopted by a friendly power to injure the common enemy. It has always been understood that Bonaparte has uniformly declared himself pleased with it, from a similar view of the subject; and all doubt upon this subject has recently been removed by an official declaration of the French government, "The Americans, a people who involved their fortunes, their prosperity, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the example of a great and glorious sacrifice," by adopting a general embargo rather than submit to the despotic dominion of G. Britain upon the ocean. Come we now to the documents just communicated to congress.

In these we find no complaints on the part of the French government in relation to the embargo. We find no declaration like that polite one of the British king, almost too *polite* to be *sincere*, that "His Majesty would not hesitate to contribute, in any manner in his power, to restore to the commerce of the United States its wonted activity; and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without [illegible] state it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction on the American people."

But we find that Mr. Madison wrote to Mr. Armstrong on the 8th of February, 1808, as follows:

"The accumulated dangers, to which the illegal proceedings of the belligerent nations have subjected the commerce and navigation of the United States, have at length induced Congress to resort to an embargo on our own vessels, as a measure best fitted for the crisis, being an effectual security for our mercantile property and mariners, now at home and daily arriving, and, at the same time, neither a measure, nor just cause, of war.—Copies of this act were, soon after its passage, transmitted to Mr. Pinkney, with an authority to assure the British government that it was to be viewed in this light, and that it was not meant to be the slightest impediment to amicable negociations with foreign governments. He was requested to avail himself of an opportunity of communicating to you and Mr. Erving, this view of the subject, and I hope that you will have been thence enabled to present it to the French government. Not relying however on that indirect opportunity, I send by this another copy of the act, with an instruction from the President, that you make it the subject of such explanations as will guard against any misconception of the policy which led to it. It is strictly a measure of precaution, required by the dangers incident to external commerce, and being indiscriminate in its terms and operation towards all nations, can give no just offence to any. The duration of the act is not fixed by itself; and will consequently depend on a continuance or cessation of its causes, in a degree sufficient in the judgment of the legislature, to induce or forbid its repeal. It may be hoped that the inconveniences felt from it by the belligerent nations may lead to a change of the conduct which imposed the inconveniencies of it on ourselves.—France herself will be a sufferer, and some of her allies far more so. It will be very agreeable to find in that consideration, and still more in her sense of justice, a sufficient motive to an early manifestation of the respect due to our commercial rights. The example would be worthy of the professions which she makes to the world on this subject."

And Mr. Armstrong wrote as follows to Mr. Madison on the 5th of April following:

"Mr. Pinckney found means (in the return to the continent of M. D' Alopeus) to communicate the President's views on the subject of the general embargo, and particularly the desire he had that it should not be considered as a measure of hostility against any foreign nation. Some explanations of this kind, were perhaps necessary in England, where, from the misrepresentations of our own people, the character of the policy was likely to be misunderstood; but as neither the same, nor any other reason existed for making them here, none have been offered."

Thus it seems that Mr. Armstrong did not deem it at all necessary to offer any "explanations of this kind" to the French government. We have seen that the embargo, *ostensibly*, was adopted as a measure occasioned rather by French than by British violations of our rights;† the "orders of council" not having reached our country when it was *laid on*, to borrow Mr. Canning's phrase, and the President not having hinted that he expected them. But "the character of the policy was not likely to be misunderstood" by the emperor Napoleon: neither "the misrepresentations of our people, *nor any other reason*, existed for making explanations." Who can doubt then, that the Emperor had already intimated his approbation of the measure, and that he considered it as *really* pointed at Great Britain, though *apparently* pointed at himself? It is not pretended that there is any thing here that goes to criminate our own government, and it is a source of much satisfaction that there is not. It is not probable that the French government ever demanded of ours the adoption of the embargo. But the public will undoubtedly consider this as a clear exposition of the views which the Emperor has always taken of this celebrated system.

NOTE.

† At the very first moment that the Berlin decree went into operation against this country [in the instance of the Horizon] *we resisted the encroachment by the embargo.*

MONITOR of the 12th inst.

From the National Intelligencer.

DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.

[Continued.]

COPIES AND EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM GENERAL ARMSTRONG TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WITH COPIES OF THEIR ENCLOSURES

General Armstrong to Mr. Champagny.

PARIS, *April* 2, 1808.

SIR,

Having submitted to the government of the U. States copies of the imperial decrees of the 21st Nov. 1806, and 17th Dec. 1807, and of the expositions which your Excellency has been pleased at different times to give of them, I have recently received the instructions of the President to remonstrate against both the provisions and operation of the said decrees on the ground of their infracting as well the positive stipulations of a particular treaty, as the incontestible principles of public law.

In discharging this duty your excellency will permit me to recal to your remembrance the 12th and 14th articles of the treaty made between the U. S. and France on the 30th Sept. 1800. These articles provide that—

"1. It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandize (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandize with perfect security and liberty from the countries, ports and places of those who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever; and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforesaid, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be or be not, under the jurisdiction of the same power, unless such ports or places shall be actually blockaded, besieged or invested."

2. "That any vessels sailing for any port or any place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested, may be turned away from such port or place, but they shall not be detained, nor any part of their cargo [not contraband] confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, they shall again attempt to enter, but they shall be permitted to go to any other port or place they shall think proper."

3. "That free ships shall give a freedom to goods, & that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted."

These stipulations are not more clear in themselves, nor of more indisputable application and authority in the present case, than the injunctions of public law by which they are enforced, viz. that local regulations (except by virtue of convention) cannot apply to foreign nations on the high seas, without violating the rights of the one, and the freedom of the other; that blockades can only exist when places are so invested that no serious attempt can be made to approach them without exposing the parties making them to imminent danger; that merchant vessels may be visited without any degradation to the flag of the nation to which they belong, &c. &c. But why multiply proofs of a position which is not denied? Does not the official report of your enlightened predecessor of the 21st Nov. 1806, admit the illegitimacy of the original decree? Does it not expressly say that the doctrines of blockade introduced by England are monstrous and indefensible, and that the practice, like the doctrine, is a mockery upon right and an insult upon reason? After strictures so severe because so just, what can be said for the policy of France, which differs in nothing from that of England? Has your excellency attempted to defend either the theory or the practice of this policy on the ground of its conformity to the principles of public law? Or have you done more at any time, or on any occasion, than to seek a justification for it on the bare suggestion that the U. States have acquiesced in the measures of England? And how has even this suggestion been maintained? By an exposition of the wrongs inflicted on American commerce, and which have been notoriously practised by all the belligerents in turn! Have not the ships of the U. States been encountered by all? Have they not been turned from their original destination? Have they not been dragged into foreign ports for adjudication? Have they not in several instances been burnt on the high seas? Is not the argument founded on this state of things equally good for either or for all the belligerents? And can France derive from it rights which do not equally accrue to her enemies? There is however another and a better answer to this suggestion, which your excellency has already seen in the letter I had the honor of writing to you on the 16th February last viz. that the suggestion is neither well nor plausibly founded—and that the U. States neither have submitted nor will submit to the usurpations of Great Britain, nor to those of any other nation.

Accept, sir, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *November* 17.

(Mr. Macon's Remarks concluded.)

On the subject of the first of these resolutions (said Mr. M.) it might be proper to interdict the entrance of all armed vessels, altough I have confined the interdiction to the belligerents. A certain time might be fixed at which the second should go into operation.

I have thought proper, sir, to bring forward all these resolutions together, to shew my own opinion on what ought to be done. It is time for those who think the embargo a lawful and proper measure to come forward and declare it. No other person having as yet thought proper to do it, I have now done it. I believe the embargo was right; that it was right to pass laws to enforce it; and believing this, I feel no hesitation in avowing it. Time has been when the impressment of our seamen was cried out against by a large majority of congress. Now the cry is that we will not let them go out and be taken. For if they go out they must be taken. Neither of the two great powers of Europe have shewn the least disposition to relax their measures; neither I hope shall we. I believe we have but three alternatives—*war, embargo, or submission.* The last I discard; this nation never will submit; nor are there many people in it that would. That out of the question then, the only question is, whether in the present state of the world, the embargo or war is the best for us. Arm your merchantmen, as has been proposed, send them out, and you have war directly. If we are to have war, I should rather have it openly, and let the nation know we mean it. I am for the embargo yet. I am told flour is from 30 to 50 dollars a barrel in the West Indies; I am also told that wheat is 14 shillings sterling a bushel in England. This must have an effect, if adhered to, through Spain and Portugal. France, if she carries her armies into that country, cannot support them.—Nor can Spain support her own armies, and at the same time those Great Britain sends there; for where war is waged, almost all agriculture is destroyed; and it only requires firmness in us to force them both by this measure to acknowledge our rights.—If I am mistaken in my opinion, I wish that measure to be adopted which may best maintain our rights and independence.

It is not the embargo which causes the pressure on the people. No, sir; it is the orders and decrees of England and France. Take a license from England, and you may trade, but on no other terms. Let an officer of the British fleet visit your vessel, and France will condemn it. These are the things which destroy commerce. The country in which I live feels the measure as much as any; they are agriculturists, and their crops remain unsold; and if they will do without the principal, and resist imposition by withholding their produce, those who make a profit by the freight of our produce, may afford to lose that profit. Can any man tell what would be the consequence of war, in these times? In common war some regard is had to the laws of nations, by belligerents, and they fight each other. In the present war the belligerents disregard the laws of nations, and fight every one but one another.

Mr. M. concluded by saying that he was aware that he had said nothing new, nor could any thing new be said. The documents published at the last session and those published now put the subject in so complete a point of view, that it was impossible to add light to them.

The house agreed to consider the resolutions.

Mr. *Alston* suggested to his colleague the propriety of referring the last resolution to the committee of commerce and manufactures, who had last session reported all the bills amendatory to the embargo laws.

Mr. *Macon* said he meant nothing less than respect to the committee of commerce and manufactures, but he wished all the resolutions to go to one committee that they might have the whole system before them.

Mr. *Dana* made a few observations which were not distinctly heard. He thought that an agreement to the third would commit the house on the subject of the embargo; and suggested the propriety of taking the question on each separately.

Mr. *Quincy* said he wished the last resolution to be separated from the first, as the house would be committed by its adoption. Not that he wished to avoid a discussion of that subject, for he wished for nothing so much as that the house would permit them to go into a discussion of the subject in committee of the whole. [Mr. *Macon* consented that the last resolution should lie on the table.] Mr. Q. said he wished to press a discussion on the subject of the embargo; for such was the state of public opinion in the northern part of the union that but one general sentiment prevailed, that the embargo would be immediately raised.—Instead of postponing the subject from day to day, he only wished it to come before the house that gentlemen might understand one another, and put an end to the doubts that now existed.

The first and second resolutions offered by Mr. Macon were agreed to without a division. The third was ordered to lie on the table, ayes 78.

SHOT MANUFACTORY.

Mr. *Say* presented a memorial from sundry persons in the city of Philadelphia, stating that they have at great labor and expence erected a manufactory of shot; and praying that, to encourage the domestic manufacture, a duty be laid on all imported shot.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. CHITTENDEN's RESOLUTION.

Mr. *Chittenden* called for the order of the day on the resolution submitted by him for repealing the embargo.

Mr. *Quincy* called for the yeas and nays on the motion to go into committee of the whole on the subject.

The Yeas and Nays were taken on the motion, and were—Yeas 56—Nays 58.

So it was decided that the house will not on this day take up the subject.

Several petitions and resolutions of a private nature were presented and referred; and the house adjourned about one o'clock.

Lottery Intelligence.

TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY.

At the close of the 12th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 7,100 dollars.

There still remains in the wheel the following valuable prizes:

1 Prize of 3000 Dollars.
2. of 2000 do.
2 of 1500 do.
3 of 1000 do.
5 of 500 do.

Also a number of fifteen, twenties, &c.

First drawn blank this day, is entitled to 100 dollars.

A few undrawn tickets at 6 dollars each for sale by

R. Gray.

November 21.

NEW-LONDON, *November* 16.

Arrived, brig Harriot Smith, 20 days from Martinique. Passenger, captain Josiah Douglass, late master of the brig Geo. of this port. Captain Douglass cleared for St. Lucie on the 12th of August, and was captured on the 5th of September, in lat. 20, long. 60, by the French privateer schr. Begune, captain Brunett, of Martinique; the master of the George, his second mate, four seamen, cooper and boy, were detained on board the privateer, (leaving on board the George the first mate and a boy) until the 28th of September, when they arrived at St. Pierres, and for their safe keeping were put into a filthy prison, where they remained for 24 hours—after which they were released to suffer nakedness and hunger, and to wander in the streets, being destitute of money and cloathing, and had it not been for the friendly assistance of the Americans, they must have suffered incredible hardships. They were while on board the privateer, exposed in an engagement with a Barbadoes packet, in which the privateer had 2 killed and 11 wounded. The George was sent into Baymoho, in Guadaloupe where she was condemned. Capt. Douglass takes this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to Mr. Archibald M. Cock, American agent at St. Pierres; and also to the American captains at Martinique, who rendered him and his people every friendly assistance their situation required. The Harriot sailed in company with the brig Good Friends, for Philadelphia. Schooner Olive Branch, Tripe, of Portsmouth sailed on the 17th—Left there, ship Caladonia, for New York, 1st November; Bonnetto, for Salem, in 20 days; brig Hope, of New York, cleared; brig Sussex, Lee, for New York in 8; and brig Eliza, of New York, uncertain.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

Monday, November 20.

A petition from the manufacturers of twine and lines, in Massachusetts, praying for additional duties on the importation of those articles, was laid before the house, and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. *Lewis* presented a petition of the common council of Alexandria, stating the inadequacy of their present powers to the proper regulation of the police, and praying for an extension of their power. Referred to the committee on the affairs of the district of Columbia.

Mr. *Love* made a report on the petition of thirty-six Americans confined in the prisons of Carthagena, in South America.—The report contains a history of those ill-fated men, and concludes with a resolution requesting the President to take the most efficacious means to procure their liberation, and appropriating dollars for that purpose.——Made the order for to-morrow.

Messrs. *Dana* and *Quincy* severally presented petitions, praying for a repeal of the embargo laws. Referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred Mr. Chittenden's resolution.

Mr. *Chittenden* asked for the order of the day on his motion. The house again refused to take it up—71 to 42—as follow:

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Bassett, Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, jr. Eliot, Ely, Gray, Harris, Helms, Hoge, R. S. Jackson, Jenkins, Lewis, jr. Livermore, Macon, Marion, Masters, Milnor, Montgomery, jr. Morrow, Moseley, Pitkin, jr. Quincy, Russell, Sloan, Smelt, J. Smith, S. Smith, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Trigg, Upham, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Wilbour, D. R. Williamas.—42.

Those who voted in the negative, are;

L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bibb, Blake, jr. Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Durell, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardner, Gholdson, jr. Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Ilsley, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Love, M'Creery, J. Montgomery, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Rea, (P.) Rhea, (T.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, J. K. Smith, Southard, Storer, Swart, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Van Allen, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, A. Wilson, N. Wilson.—71.

Mr. *Dana* offered the following resolution for the consideration of the house.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for regulating the conduct of such merchant vessels, as, by agreement of their respective owners, may sail in concert for mutual assistance and defence, in cases which may be allowed by law: and also for settling, according to the course of proceeding in the courts of admiralty, the respective rates of contribution to be made between them, on account of any loss or damage which may be thereby incurred.

Referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred Mr. Chittenden's resolution.

Mr. *Y. G. Jackson* presented a petition from the witnesses on behalf of the United States on the trial of Burr, praying for further compensation than that allowed by law, which was referred to a select committee.

DELAWARE ELECTORS.

On Tuesday last the assembly of Delaware appointed the electors for President and Vice-President, which were Federal.

JAMES BOOTH,
NICHOLAS RIDGELY,
And DANIEL RODNEY.

SHIP COMET.

The following statement from a number of disinterested and respectable captains and mates of vessels, fully explains the nature of the accident which obliged the ship Comet to put into the Havanna, on her voyage from Philadelphia to New Orleans; and must remove those erroneous impressions which, for *party purposes*, have been attempted to be excited by the most scandalous misrepresentations.

We, the undersigned captains and mates of vessels lately arrived here from the Havanna, having seen in the newspapers certain false and malicious assertions respecting the ship Comet, capt. Charles Dixey, calculated to injure him, and the officers and owners of said vessel—do hereby certify and declare, that the said ship Comet, did enter the Havanna with her pumps going, and in great distress, in consequence of having grounded on the Bahama Banks, as we have understood and fully believe; and also that she was forced in by the crew, who, exhausted by fatigue and pumping refused to proceed on the voyage.

That after her arrival, the government obliged captain Dixey to discharge the ship on account of the want of some articles of her cargo, and absolutely refused him permission to reship any part thereof to New Orleans on any condition: tho' he petitioned frequently therefor, as we also fully believe and have understood—That, after discharging the Comet, she underwent a survey by American captains by order of the American consul, and was found so much damaged, by being on shore as well as from decay, that she was pronounced totally unfit to repair. Such however was the great scarcity of vessels and dearness of freights (tho' the ship and all her materials and provisions sold for but 3000 dollars) that it became an object for the purchasers to repair her, and obtain a freight for Spain, which, the subscribers understood, was intended to be done, tho' they are fully of opinion that nothing can ever make her a good and seaworthy ship.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1808.

Signed,
Stephen Singleton, ship Bramin,
Isaac Remington, brig Reindeer,
John Boyle, brig Saunders,
Joseph Y. Singleton, brig Superior,
Joseph Michael, brig Brutus,
Wm, Gardner, brig Ruth & Mary,
Peter Bingham, brig Nancy,
Nathaniel Franklin, brig Havanna Packet, of N. York.
Richard S. Shepperd, brig Saunders 1st officer,
John Wallace, brig Reindeer, 1st officer.

N. B. The editors of the different papers in this city, and throughout the U. States are requested to give the foregoing one insertion.

ATTENTION!

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Battalion Courts of Enquiry will be held in the Council Chamber, for the assessment of Fines—and a Legionary Court of Enquiry will be held at the same place on SATURDAY, the 10th December next, for hearing appeals and performing other duties required by law.—The Courts will be opened at ten o'clock, A. M. on each day.

By order.

P. Triplett, Adjutant
2d L. M. D. C.

November 21. 3t

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Just Received,

Per the Good Intent, John Baxter, master, from Boston;

206 casks Thomastown Lime,
1558 feet Merchantable Plank,
4000 Sheathing Paper,
60 reams American Writing Paper,
30 boxes Baker's No. 2 Chocolate.

APPLY TO

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have in Store,

10 pipes Holland's Gin
6 do. French Brandy
20 barrels Boston Beef
6 half barrels Mackarel
200 boxes Mould Candles
100 do. Dipt do.
50 do. Brown Soap
100 half do. do. do.
20 boxes No. 3 Chocolate
6 boxes No. 1 (for families) do.
20 pieces heavy Duck
4 chests young hyson Tea
1 bale Hops
2 cases ladies straw Bonnets
500 reams wrapping Paper

ALSO,

A general assortment Shoes.

November 22 eo2w

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.

October 19

FALL GOODS.

By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have received my FALL GOODS.

Joseph Janney.

October 5. 3tawtf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-stor, and MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES;
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, will take place on the first Monday in December next, at the house of John Gooding, at the old turnpike gate, in Fairfax county, for transacting the business of the company. At same time and place, an election will be held for a president, four directors and a treasurer, for the ensuing year.

JONAH THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

November 14—(15) eawtd

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) lawtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man, with a family.

THOMAS JACOB

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE,

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,

A Coachee and two Strong Horses,

With a careful driver.

November 1. 2aw3m.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment--and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindkess, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said *William N. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

November 18. 3tawts

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27. 2awtf

By Mutual Consent.

THE copartnersip of *Isaac Robbins and Co.* is dissolved—All persons having any claim against them, are solicited to present such claim for payment; and those indebted are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same with

Isaac Robbins.

Who still continues at the old stand opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, in King-street, and has as usual, a good assortment of GROCERIES,

Novemker 16. d3t eo8t

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. eo

PROPOSALS

ON PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in Francea nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best riters, and particularly from the Dictionaries f the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

LIBBY & CARNE

HAVE just received about 30 firkins and tubs of very excellent BUTTER, a few bushels of new Timothy and Clover Seed, Brass Andirons, Stoves of different kinds for burning coal, Box, Tin-plate and Franklin do. About 20 kegs of glazed FF and F Gunpowder.—They expect, every hour, the arrival of their FALL GOODS, which, with those on hand, will make their assortment very complete.—They have on hand as usual, Bar-Iron, Hoop Iron, Plough-Plates, Castings, Cut-Nails, Blistered and German Steel, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.

November 15. eo3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the court of the United States for the fifth circuit and Virginia district, pronounced a. May term 1807, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at public auction, at Dawt son's tavern, in the town of Leesburg, in the county of Loudon, *on Monday, the 14th day of November next*, in a suit wherein the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, are plaintiffs; and Samuel Hough, Mahlon Hough, and others, are defendants,

A certain tract or parcel of Land,

LYING on the Kitocton, in the said county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, and the MANUFACTURING MILL erected thereon, and all the HOUSES & IMPROVEMENTS thereon, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned—conveyed by the defendant, Mahlon Hough, by deed of mortgage to the complainants, bearing date the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

William Mann,
Armistead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Comm'rs.*

September 17 law8w

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovade Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
	Expences including commission to the Corporation		3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200	dols. to the first drawn Blank.		
1 of 200	do. to 1st drawn blank after		2000
1 of 200	do.	do.	4000
1 of 200	do	do.	6000
1 of 200	do.	do.	8000
1 of 1000	do.	do.	10,000
1 of 500	do.	do.	12000
1 of 500	do.	do.	14000
1 of 1500	do.	do.	16000
1 of 2000		last drawn blank.	

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

SHAD & HERRING TWINE.

Three Casks and two Bales for sale for cash, or notes at 60 days—by

Charles Bennett.

Oct. 7. eo3w.

NEW BEER.

THE subscriber has received a supply of BEER (from Craskey's Brewery, Philadelphia) of very fine quality.

John Macleod.

Nov. 14. eo3t

N. B. On hand, a few half barrels and kegs of BARLEY.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28t

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria City in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Bralhears.

Executors of James Russel.

November 4 eo8

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,

Alexander Moore,

Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of saidcounty letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor,
Executor of John Watts.

September 2. 3taw8w

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of PETER WISE, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette*, three times a week for six weeks.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of PETER WISE, junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,

Administrator of Peter Wise, jun.

October 19. 3taw6w

Notice is hereby given

That application will be made to to the directors of the Bank of Alexandria, to renew fifteen shares of bank stock of the bank of Alexandria, which have been lost or stolen—Certificates numbered and dated as follows, to wit—No. 13, 14, 15, issued in the name of Benjamin Dulany, on the 28th March, 1793. No. 1064, to William I. Hall, 6th of July, 1796—No 521, to John Love and Company, 28th March, 1793.—No. 923, to Chs. Love, 5th July, 1796.—No. 1785, to Ann Matthews, 14th August, 1801.—No. 637, 638, and 639, to Robert T. Hooe, March 28, '93. No. 904, to James M'Crea and Co.—No. 1159, to Samuel Nicholls, July 5, 1796.—No. 768, to Francis O'Lanyer.—No. 856, to M'Lean and Cooke, 5th July, 1796.—No. 217, to Samuel Dunlap.

B. Dulany.

November 4. eo3w